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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/721,140	11/25/2003	Timothy P. Bender	D/A1440	6331
25453 75	590 08/24/2006		EXAMINER	
PATENT DOCUMENTATION CENTER XEROX CORPORATION 100 CLINTON AVE., SOUTH, XEROX SQUARE, 20TH FLOOR ROCHESTER, NY 14644			ASHTON, ROSEMARY E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1752	
			DATE MAILED: 08/24/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/721,140	BENDER			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Rosemary E. Ashton	1752			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DYNAMINATION OF A SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Of period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 M	ay 2006.				
2a) <u></u> ☐	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.			
Dispositi	on of Claims					
5)□ · 6)⊠ · 7)⊠	Claim(s) 41-43,45,47-68 is/are pending in the adaptive day of the above claim(s) is/are withdray Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 41-43,47-52,55-59 and 63-68 is/are reclaim(s) 45,53,54 and 60-62 is/are objected to Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Applicati	on Papers					
	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.	, , ,			
	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce		Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct					
11)[_]	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
a)[Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau see the attached detailed Office action for a list of the priority documents.	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachmen	t(s)					
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary				
3) Inform	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	ite atent Application (PTO-152)			

Application/Control Number: 10/721,140 Page 2

Art Unit: 1752

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed May 31, 2006 to exclude A as a SO2 in compound (iii) removes the rejection over Darsow made in the prior office action.

This office action replaces any of the rejections/allowances/objections of the claims made in the prior office action.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 56 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to Claim 56 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 56 claims compound having the SO2 group that was cancelled in claim 41.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.5 Claims 49-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The Ar groups have an OH group and oxygen is a hetero atom thus all Ar groups in claims 49-51 have a hetero atom and claim 51 is not possible.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 41-44,47-52,55-59,63-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darsow et al, cited in the prior office action, in view of Staniland patent no. 4,331,798 and Kelsey patent no. 4,777,235.

As shown in the prior office action Darsow teaches formation of polyaryl-ether sulfones using the same method claimed by applicant. An exemplified polymer has A=SO2, Y,Y'=Cl for compound (iii), shown below, and B for the dihydroxy compound (iv) is shown below. Darsow teaches aryl branching

4

Art Unit: 1752

additives such as trihydroxyphenols, shown below, to form branched aromatic polyaryl-ether sulfones (col. 6, lines 32-50). The first aryl branching radical shown below is phloroglucinol (1,3,5 benzenetriol) as in claim 55. As stated at the top of col.5 azeotropic distillation with toluene is used to remove the water at the end of the reaction.

compound (iii) 1

compound (iv) 1

As hydroxylate branching radicals or aryl branching radicals there may be mentioned the following preferred trivalent or more than trivalent radicals derived from the branching components named by way of example above:

aryl branching radicals 1

Application/Control Number: 10/721,140

Art Unit: 1752

Darsow does not teach the A group can be a carbonyl as claimed in the instant application.

Staniland teaches reacting a bisphenol compound and a dihalobenzenoid compound to form polyaryl ethers. The dihalobenzenoid compounds are shown in col. 3 and below.

The dihalobenzenoid compounds preferably have the formula

$$\bigvee_{Q} Q + Ar = Q' + \frac{1}{2B}$$

in which X and X', which may be the same or different, are halogen atoms and are ortho or para to the groups Q and Q'; Q and Q', which may be the same or different, are —CO— or —SO₂—; Ar is a divalent aromatic radical; and n is 0, 1, 2 or 3.

The aromatic radical Ar is preferably a divalent aromatic radical selected from phenylene, biphenylylene or terphenylylene.

Particularly preferred dihalides have the formula

where m is 1, 2 or 3.

Examples of suitable dihalides include

4,4'-dichlorodiphenylsulphone

4,4'-difluorodiphenylsulphone

4,4'-difluorobenzophenone

4,4'-dichlorobenzophenone

4-chloro-4'-fluorodiphenylsulphone

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use 4,4'-dichlorobenzophenone as the dihalide compound in the invention of Darsow, rather than 4,4'-dichlorodiphenylsulfone (compound iii above), with a reasonable expectation of obtaining a branched aromatic polyaryl-ether ketone polymer because Staniland teaches the –SO2- group and the –CO- group are alternatives in producing aromatic polyethers (abstract).

Application/Control Number: 10/721,140 Page 5

Art Unit: 1752

As shown in the examples Darsow teaches the reaction is done using dimethyl sulfoxide as the solvent and sodium hydroxide as the basic additive. It does not teach the basic additive is potassium carbonate or cesium carbonate as claimed.

In. col. 3 Kelsey teaches forming polyaryl-ethers using one of the bases below.

The bases useful in this invention include at least one alkali metal hydroxides (<u>sodium hydroxide</u>, <u>potassium hydroxide</u>), <u>carbonates</u> (<u>sodium carbonate</u>, <u>sodium bicarbonate</u>, <u>potassium carbonate</u>, <u>potassium bicarbonate</u>, <u>cesium carbonate</u>, etc.), acetates (sodium acetate, potassium acetate, etc.),

bases cited in Kelsey

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use potassium carbonate or cesium carbonate as the basic additive in the invention of Darsow, rather than sodium hydroxide, with a reasonable expectation of obtaining a branched polyaryl-ether ketone polymer because, as shown above, Kelsey teaches the three reagents are obvious alternatives in the art of making polyaryl-ethers.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 45,53,54,60-62 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The prior art does not have B in a polyaryl-ether where A is a carbonyl as in claim 45, a polyfunctional phenol as in claims 53-54, the compound (v) in claims 60-62.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rosemary E. Ashton whose telephone number is 571-272-1326. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 11:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cynthia Kelly can be reached on 571-272-1526. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1752

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Rosemary E. Ashton Primary Examiner Art Unit 1752

August 20, 2006

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